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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/560,791	12/15/2005	Anders Angelhag	9564-8	3015

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EXAMINER	
BRANDT, CHRISTOPHER M	
ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2617	

SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
3 MONTHS	04/13/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/560,791	ANGELHAG, ANDERS	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Christopher M. Brandt	2617	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *08 March 2007*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-36,40 and 42-46* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-36, 40, and 42-46* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *30 October 2006* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☒ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

This action is in response to Applicant's amendment filed on March 8, 2007. **Claims 1-36, 40, 42-46** are still pending in the present application. **This Action is made FINAL.**

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed on March 8, 2007 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

The argued features, i.e., a method of controlling connection between a plurality of connectable devices for selecting a first device from a group of devices where each device has an identity for connection to a second device and outputting a signal with colored light identifying the first device so that this colored light is observable as a feedback signal by a user, in response to the first device being connected to the second device, reads upon Cannon in view of Diaz as follows.

Cannon is discussing a clear indication presented to the wireless multi-user hands-free unit of which in-range user is the driver such that the wireless multi-user gateway will properly provide hands-free capabilities to the desired wireless phone in the vehicle. In addition, there is a control panel button presented in order to **select**, connection / communication with the wireless multi-user hands-free gateway. Moreover, Cannon's invention provides a wireless hands-free gateway, which may also communicate with passengers' wireless phones in addition to the driver's cell wireless phone. It is noted that Cannon teaches that this wireless hands-free gateway uses BLUETOOTH, which in turn pairs with devices based on identities. Therefore, Cannon discloses the limitation of "selecting a first device from a plurality of devices having a

predetermined identity, for connection to a second device and outputting a signal with an indication associated with the identity of the first device in a manner that is observable as a feedback signal by a user, in response to said first device being selected for connection to said second device".

Cannon disclosed that there was a clear indication presented, however, did not explicitly disclose that this indication was colored light. However, Diaz does disclose a first color and a second color.

With regard to applicant's argument that these references are not combinable, the examiner disagrees, because clearly Cannon discloses an indication to the user. Although, Cannon does not explicitly state what type of indication, one of ordinary skill in the art has the knowledge to implement colored light (i.e. LEDs). Therefore, the examiner relied upon Diaz to exhibit this feature.

As a result, the argued features are written such that they read upon the cited references.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham* v. *John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

Claims 1-10, 19-36, 40, 42-46 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Cannon et al. (US PGPUB 2003/0032460 A1)** in view of **Diaz et al. (US Patent 6,675,006 B1)**.

Consider **claim 1**. Cannon et al. (hereinafter Cannon) disclose a method of controlling connection between a plurality of connectable devices (paragraph 22, read as a wireless multi-user hands-free gateway capable of wireless operation with any of a plurality of wireless phones), the method comprising:

selecting a first device, from a plurality of devices each having a predetermined identity, for connection to a second device; and

outputting a signal with an indication associated with the identity of the first device in a manner that is observable as a feedback signal by a user, in response to said first device being selected for connection to said second device, wherein the indication is any suitable indication in an established piconet (paragraphs 31, 45, 46, read as it is preferred that there be a clear indication presented to the wireless multi-user hands-free unit of which in-range user is the driver such that the wireless multi-user hands-free gateway 100 will properly provide hands-free capabilities to the desired wireless phone 120. It is noted that first device is read as the wireless phone 120 and the second device is read as the wireless multi-user hands free gateway 100. In addition, there is a control panel button presented in order to **select**, connection / communication with the wireless multi-user hands-free gateway. Moreover, Cannon's invention provides a

wireless hands-free gateway, which may also communicate with passengers' wireless phones in addition to the driver's cell wireless phone. It is noted that Cannon teaches that this wireless hands-free gateway uses BLUETOOTH, which in turn pairs with devices based on identities).

Although, Cannon discloses the claimed invention, Cannon does not explicitly teach individual indicia and wherein the indicia is coloured light (R, G, B, Y).

However, Diaz et al. (hereinafter Diaz) teach individual indicia and wherein the indicia is coloured light (R, G, B, Y) (abstract, column 3 lines 16-31, read as a first color and a second color turned on in response to different connections).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have incorporated the teachings of Diaz into the invention was of Cannon in order to enable the user to confirm whether a connection has been completely established upon operation (Diaz; column 3 lines 6-12).

Consider **claim 33**. Cannon discloses an apparatus for controlling connection between a plurality of connectable devices, said apparatus being adapted to defining connectability parameters for connecting a first device having a predetermined identity to a second device (paragraphs 22 and 39, read as a wireless multi-user hands-free gateway capable of wireless operation with any of a plurality of wireless phones, where a vehicle control panel which, once trained with appropriate phone IDs such that their wireless phone is give usage of the vehicle's wireless multi-user hands-free unit.), comprising:

input means for selecting said first device for connection to said second device such that an individual indicia is associated with the identity of said first device; and

an output device operable to output said associated indication in a manner that is observable as a feedback signal by a user, response to said first device being selected for connection to said second device, wherein the indication is any suitable indication in an established piconet (paragraphs 31, 45, 46, read as it is preferred that there be a clear indication presented to the wireless multi-user hands-free unit of which in-range user is the driver such that the wireless multi-user hands-free gateway 100 will properly provide hands-free capabilities to the desired wireless phone 120. It is noted that first device is read as the wireless phone 120 and the second device is read as the wireless multi-user hands free gateway 100. In addition, there is a control panel button presented in order to **select**, connection / communication with the wireless multi-user hands-free gateway. Moreover, Cannon's invention provides a wireless hands-free gateway, which may also communicate with passengers' wireless phones in addition to the driver's cell wireless phone. It is noted that Cannon teaches that this wireless hands-free gateway uses BLUETOOTH, which in turn pairs with devices based on identities).

Although, Cannon discloses the claimed invention, Cannon does not explicitly teach individual indicia and wherein the indicia is coloured light (R, G, B, Y).

However, Diaz et al. (hereinafter Diaz) teach individual indicia and wherein the indicia is coloured light (R, G, B, Y) (abstract, column 3 lines 16-31, read as a first color and a second color turned on in response to different connections).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have incorporated the teachings of Diaz into the invention was of Cannon in order to enable the user to confirm whether a connection has been completely established upon operation (Diaz; column 3 lines 6-12).

Consider **claim 2 and as applied to claim 1**. Cannon and Diaz disclose the method further comprising outputting said indicia in response to a command for selecting said first device for connection to said second device (Cannon; paragraphs 40 and 46, Diaz; (abstract, column 3 lines 16-31).

Consider **claim 3 and as applied to claim 1**. Cannon discloses the method further comprising storing the device identity linked with connection parameters for said first device and with control data for outputting the associated indicia of said first device (paragraphs 40 and 46, storing is read as training).

Consider **claim 4 and as applied to claim 1**. Cannon discloses the method further comprising changing from outputting of a first device associated with a first indication to outputting a second indication with a second device in response to an input change signal; and establishing a selection for connection of said second device (Cannon; paragraphs 40 and 46, read as a control panel including two push-buttons (in-put change signal) corresponding to two possible drivers of the vehicle in which it is installed. Each push-button is initially trained to correspond to a particular driver's ID and any suitable indication of the driver's wireless phone with respect to other wireless phones in an established piconet network may be utilized).

Although, Cannon discloses the claimed invention, Cannon does not explicitly teach first and second indicia.

However, Diaz et al. (hereinafter Diaz) teach individual indicia (abstract, column 3 lines 16-31, read as a first color and a second color turned on in response to different connections).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have incorporated the teachings of Diaz into the invention was of Cannon

in order to enable the user to confirm whether a connection has been completely established upon operation (Diaz; column 3 lines 6-12).

Consider **claim 5 and as applied to claim 1**. Cannon and Diaz disclose the method further comprising changing from selecting a first connectable device and outputting the indicia of said first device to selecting a second connectable device and outputting the indicia of said second device in response to receiving an input change signal (paragraph 40 and 46, Diaz; (abstract, column 3 lines 16-31).

Consider **claim 6 and as applied to claim 1**. Cannon discloses the method further comprising the step of performing a re-connection process for connecting a selected first device to a second device.

Consider **claim 7 and as applied to claim 1**. Cannon discloses the method further comprising defining in a pairing process connectability parameters for connecting a first device to a second device (Cannon; paragraph 31).

Consider **claims 8 and 9 as applied to claim 1**. The combination of Cannon and Diaz disclose the method wherein connectability of a plurality of devices is defined and associated individual indicia as well as individual connection parameters are stored linked with the device identity of each of said devices and wherein indicia of a first device to be output from a second device is stored in the first device and is communicated to the second device (Cannon; paragraphs 40 and 46, Diaz; (abstract, column 3 lines 16-31, it is noted that stored is read as trained).

Consider **claim 10 and as applied to claim 1**. Cannon discloses the method further comprising storing a predetermined order of priority for selecting for connection each of a plurality of connectable devices (paragraphs 33 and 37).

Consider **claim 19 and as applied to claim 1**. Cannon discloses the method further comprising storing a combination of a first predetermined order of priority for selecting for connection a plurality of connectable devices, wherein said first order of priority is based on an individual fixed priority that is associated with a first number of connectable devices, and a second predetermined order of priority for selecting for connection each of a plurality of connectable devices, wherein said second order of priority is based on a last used first to use scheme for a second number of connectable devices.

Consider **claim 20 and as applied to claim 1**. The combination of Cannon and Diaz disclose the method wherein the indicia associated with a device is selectable in response to a predetermined sequence of input control signals.

Consider **claim 21 and as applied to claim 1**. Cannon and Diaz disclose the method wherein the indicia are associated with a fixed position in a predetermined order of priority and the fixed position is associated with a predetermined device (paragraphs 33, 37, 40, 46).

Consider **claim 22 and as applied to claim 1**. Cannon and Diaz disclose the method wherein the indicia is visible and is output by means of a visible signal output device (Cannon; 40 and 46, Diaz; abstract, column 3 lines 16-31).

Consider **claim 23 and as applied to claim 1**. Cannon and Diaz discloses the method wherein the indicia are a colour that is output by means of a colour emitting device Diaz; abstract, column 3 lines 16-31).

Consider **claim 24 and as applied to claim 1**. Cannon and Diaz discloses the method wherein the indicia are a visible symbol that is output by means of a display Diaz; abstract, column 3 lines 16-31).

Consider **claims 25-27 and as applied to claim 1**. The combination of Cannon and Diaz disclose the indicia is a combination of characters that is output by means of a display, is audible and is output by means of a sound emitting device, or is tactile and is output by means of a sensory detectable stimulation device (Cannon; paragraphs 46 and 47, Diaz; abstract, column 3 lines 16-31, read as it is preferred that there be a clear indication, which can be any suitable indication).

Consider **claims 28-32 and as applied to claim 1**. Cannon and Diaz discloses the method wherein the devices are connected by means of a wireless communication link, a short range radio communication link, or a wired communication link, and wherein one of said devices is an accessory to which a plurality of other devices is connectable, and also wherein the apparatus further comprising a data storage adapted for storing the device identity linked with connection parameters for said device and with control data for outputting the associated indicia of said device (Cannon; paragraphs 31).

Consider **claim 34 and as applied to claim 33**. Cannon discloses the apparatus further comprising a data storage adapted for storing the device identity linked with connection

parameters for said device and with control data for outputting the associated indicia of said device (paragraphs 40 and 46, storing is read as training).

Consider **claim 35 and as applied to claim 34**. Cannon discloses the apparatus further being adapted to changing from selecting for connection a first connectable device and outputting the indication of said first device to selecting for connection a second connectable device and outputting the indication of said second device in response to receiving an input change signal from a signal input switch (Cannon; paragraphs 40 and 46, read as a control panel including two push-buttons (in-put change signal) corresponding to two possible drivers of the vehicle in which it is installed. Each push-button is initially trained to correspond to a particular driver's ID and any suitable indication of the driver's wireless phone with respect to other wireless phones in an established piconet network may be utilized).

Although, Cannon discloses the claimed invention, Cannon does not explicitly teach first and second indicia.

However, Diaz et al. (hereinafter Diaz) teach individual indicia (abstract, column 3 lines 16-31, read as a first color and a second color turned on in response to different connections).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have incorporated the teachings of Diaz into the invention was of Cannon in order to enable the user to confirm whether a connection has been completely established upon operation (Diaz; column 3 lines 6-12).

Consider **claim 36 and as applied to claim 35**. Cannon discloses the apparatus further being adapted to perform a re-connection process for connecting a selected first device to a second device (Cannon; paragraph 40, read as the driver selects the correct button before an

incoming call is received by their wireless phone. In other words, if push-button 204 was pressed so that a second user was last operating the wireless multi-user hands-free gateway, the driver can press push-button 202 to reconnect to the gateway).

Consider **claim 40 and as applied to claim 35**. Cannon discloses an apparatus for controlling connection between a plurality of telephone devices and a hands free device (paragraph 22, read as a wireless multi-user hands-free gateway capable of wireless operation with any of a plurality of wireless phones), the apparatus comprising:

a device operable to associate indications with an identifiable telephone device; and an output device operable to output said indications from said hand free device in response to said identifiable device being selected for connection to said hands free device (paragraph 46, read as it is preferred that there be a clear indication presented to the wireless multi-user hands-free unit of which in-range user is the driver such that the wireless multi-user hands-free gateway 100 will properly provide hands-free capabilities to the desired wireless phone 120).

Although, Cannon discloses the claimed invention, Cannon does not explicitly teach individual indicia.

However, Diaz et al. (hereinafter Diaz) teach individual indicia (abstract, column 3 lines 16-31, read as a first color and a second color turned on in response to different connections).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have incorporated the teachings of Diaz into the invention was of Cannon in order to enable the user to confirm whether a connection has been completely established upon operation (Diaz; column 3 lines 6-12).

Consider **claim 42 and as applied to claim 1**. Cannon and Diaz disclose the method wherein outputting of the individual indicia, which is coloured light (R, G, B, Y), is performed by means of a light emitting diode (LED) (abstract, column 3 lines 16-31).

Consider **claim 43 and as applied to claim 1**. Cannon discloses the method further comprising the step of associating said first device with selectable indicia (Cannon; paragraph 31, Diaz; column 3 lines 16-31).

Consider **claim 44 and as applied to claim 1**. Cannon discloses the method for controlling connection between a plurality of telephone devices and a hands-free device (paragraph 22, read as a wireless multi-user hands-free gateway capable of wireless operation with any of a plurality of wireless phones), comprising the steps of:

associating indications with an identifiable telephone device;

outputting said indication from said hands free device in response to said identifiable telephone device being selected for connection to said hands free device (paragraph 46, read as it is preferred that there be a clear indication presented to the wireless multi-user hands-free unit of which in-range user is the driver such that the wireless multi-user hands-free gateway 100 will properly provide hands-free capabilities to the desired wireless phone 120).

Although, Cannon discloses the claimed invention, Cannon does not explicitly teach individual indicia.

However, Diaz et al. (hereinafter Diaz) teach individual indicia (abstract, column 3 lines 16-31, read as a first color and a second color turned on in response to different connections).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have incorporated the teachings of Diaz into the invention was of

Cannon in order to enable the user to confirm whether a connection has been completely established upon operation (Diaz; column 3 lines 6-12).

Consider **claim 45 and as applied to claim 33**. Cannon and Diaz disclose the apparatus wherein the output device that is operable to output said associated individual indicia is a light emitting diode (column 3 lines 16-31).

Consider **claim 46 and as applied to claim 33**. Cannon and Diaz disclose the apparatus further comprising a device operable to associate individual indicia to said first device (Cannon; paragraph 31, Diaz; column 3 lines 16-31)

Claims 11-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Cannon et al. (US PGPUB 2003/0032460 A1)** in view of **Diaz et al. (US Patent 6,675,006 B1)**, and further in view of **Kinnunen (US PGPUB 2002/0173347 A1)**.

Consider **claim 11 and as applied to claim 1**. Cannon and Diaz disclose the method further comprising storing a predetermined order of priority for selecting for connection each of a plurality of connectable devices (Cannon paragraphs 33 and 37), except wherein said order of priority is based on a last selected first to use scheme.

However, Kinnunen teaches wherein said order of priority is based on a last selected first to use scheme (paragraphs 33, 37, and 38, read as the hands-free device now considers the daughter's mobile telephone to be the last user rather than the mother's mobile telephone. In addition, the hands-free device will be connected to the mobile telephone of the user who is designated the last user).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have incorporated the teachings of Kinnunen into the inventions of Cannon and Diaz so that the user to last use the hands-free device (possibly the most frequent user) and does not have to be inconvenienced by entering the required information to user the hands-free device (Kinnunen; paragraph 38).

Consider **claim 12 and as applied to claim 11**. The combination of Cannon, Diaz, and Kinnunen disclose the method wherein a record of the last time selected is stored linked to each of said connectable device identities.

Consider **claim 13 and as applied to claim 12**. Cannon Diaz, and Kinnunen disclose the method further comprising, after an interrupted connection, outputting the indicia of the device that was last selected and selecting for connection to said last selected device (Cannon; paragraphs 40 and 46, Diaz; abstract, column 3 lines 16-31).

Consider **claim 14 and as applied to claim 13**. Cannon, Diaz, and Kinnuen disclose the method further comprising, in response to receiving an input change signal, outputting the indicia associated with the next device in a falling order of last selected and selecting for connection to said next device (Cannon; paragraphs 40 and 46, Diaz; abstract, column 3 lines 16-31, Kinnunen; paragraphs 17, 27, 35, 37, 38).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have incorporated the teachings of Kinnunen into the inventions of Cannon and Diaz so that the user to last use the hands-free device (possibly the most frequent

user) and does not have to be inconvenienced by entering the required information to user the hands-free device (Kinnunen; paragraph 38).

Consider **claim 15 and as applied to claim 1**. Cannon and Diaz disclose the method further comprising storing a predetermined order of priority for selecting for connection each of a plurality of connectable devices (Cannon paragraphs 33 and 37), except wherein said order of priority is based on an individual fixed priority that is associated with each of said connectable devices.

However, Kinnunen teaches wherein said order of priority is based on an individual fixed priority that is associated with each of said connectable devices (paragraphs 33, 37, 35, and 38, read as the junction box 100 (figure 1) pages user / mobile telephones in a particular order based on the various data that was stored. The junction box 100 first pages a default user and then the last user / mobile telephone that was designated the last user).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have incorporated the teachings of Kinnunen into the inventions of Cannon and Diaz so that the default user can use the hands-free device (possibly the most frequent user) and does not have to be inconvenienced by entering the required information to user the hands-free device (Kinnunen; paragraph 38).

Cannon discloses the method further comprising storing a predetermined order of priority for selecting for connection each of a plurality of connectable devices, wherein said order of priority is based on an individual fixed priority that is associated with each of said connectable devices.

Consider **claim 16 and as applied to claim 15**. The combination of Cannon, Diaz, and Kinnunen disclose the method wherein a record of a fixed priority is stored linked to each of said connectable device identities.

Consider **claim 17 and as applied to claim 16**. Cannon, Diaz, and Kinnunen disclose the method further comprising, after an interrupted connection, outputting the indicia of the device that has the highest fixed priority and selecting for connection to said highest priority device (Cannon; paragraphs 40 and 46, Diaz; abstract, column 3 lines 16-31).

Consider **claim 18 and as applied to claim 17**. Cannon, Diaz, and Kinnuen disclose the method further comprising, in response to receiving an input change signal, outputting the indicia associated with the next device in a falling order of fixed priority and selecting for connection to said next device (Cannon; paragraphs 40 and 46, Diaz; abstract, column 3 lines 16-31, Kinnunen; paragraphs 17, 27, 35, 37, 38).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have incorporated the teachings of Kinnunen into the inventions of Cannon and Diaz so that the default user can use the hands-free device (possibly the most frequent user) and does not have to be inconvenienced by entering the required information to user the hands-free device (Kinnunen; paragraph 38).

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any response to this Office Action should be **faxed to** (571) 273-8300 **or mailed to:**

Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Hand-delivered responses should be brought to

Customer Service Window
Randolph Building
401 Dulany Street

Alexandria, VA 22314

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Christopher M. Brandt whose telephone number is (571) 270-1098. The examiner can normally be reached on 7:30a.m. to 5p.m..

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Nick Corsaro can be reached on (571) 272-7876. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist/customer service whose telephone number is (571) 272-2600.

Christopher M. Brandt

C.M.B./cmb

April 6, 2007

NICK CORSARO
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2600